

SASKATOON



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BREED, ELLIOTT & HARRISON
CINCINNATI CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS

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INDEX

	PAGE
Location	2
Character of Population	3
A City without Politics	3
Railroads	5
Business	5
Educational Facilities	8
Public Utilities	10
Agriculture	12
Stock Raising	14
Bond Offering	20

Saskatoon

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

IS 220 miles north and 100 miles west of the meeting point of North Dakota, Montana and Canada. ~~The southern portion of the~~

Province of Saskatchewan has been divided into nine crop districts. Saskatoon is about the center of this territory and has direct rail connection with all districts, whose total area is greater than the combined areas of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Saskatoon is approximately half way between Winnipeg and Edmonton, which cities are about the same distance apart as Pittsburg and Kansas City. Its advantages are what the advantages of Indianapolis would be were it the only city of considerable size located on three trunk lines between Pittsburg and Kansas City.

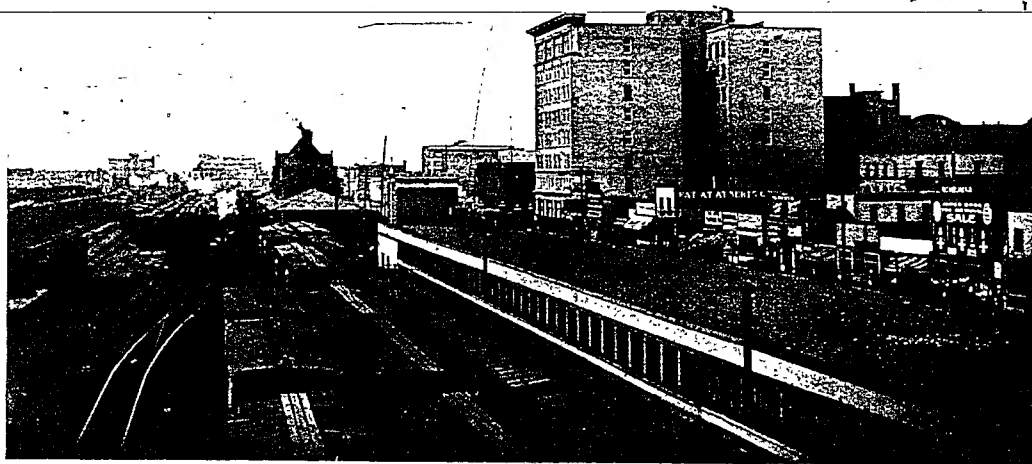
The South Saskatchewan River, about 1,500 feet wide, having its sources in the Canadian Rockies, flows through the city, affording an unfailing water supply. By an excellent system of sedimentation and filtration an abundance of pure water is furnished for public and domestic use.

CHARACTER OF POPULATION

Unlike a city dependent on mines, oil production or lumber, Saskatoon has a population which is permanent and of unusually high character. By far the greater part of the inhabitants have come from the Eastern provinces of Canada and from the United States. Most of those of foreign birth are from the British Isles. It is a significant fact that the present City Council is composed of nine men of Scotch ancestry and one German.

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

None but taxpayers may vote on city affairs. Party politics do not enter into matters of local government. All the administrative officers, with the exception of Mayor, are as permanent as the department heads of a well-organized business establishment. They are never removed except for the good of the service, and in case of a vacancy the best man available is chosen, fitness for the particular position being the only consideration. For example, the services of a commissioner were secured from the engineering corps of the London (Eng.) County Council. The fire chief was taken from the Hamilton (Ontario) Fire Department, the chief of police from the Canadian Mounted



C. N. R. DEPOT. PART OF CITY FREIGHT SHEDS. AND PART OF FIRST AVENUE.

Police, the city treasurer from the American Tobacco Co., the electrical engineer in charge of the city's power plant; from the power plant of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., and throughout all departments a thoroughly businesslike organization is found.

RAILROADS.

Three trunk lines of railway, viz: the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific, running between Winnipeg and Edmonton, pass through Saskatoon. Branch lines radiate in every direction, giving this city ten operating railway outlets. Thirty-seven passenger trains and twenty-seven mails arrive and depart daily. Additional lines are building southwest toward the Pacific Coast and northeast toward Hudson Bay. The completion of the latter line will give a direct outlet to the Atlantic, a most important factor in grain exports.

BUSINESS

Owing to the advantages derived from its central location and railway facilities, Saskatoon has already become the second largest wholesale distributing point in western Canada; being exceeded by Winnipeg alone. It



TWENTY-FIRST STREET, EAST, LOOKING WEST TOWARDS C. N. R. DEPOT.



TWENTY-FIRST STREET. EAST, LOOKING EAST FROM FIRST AVENUE. SASKATOON, SASK.

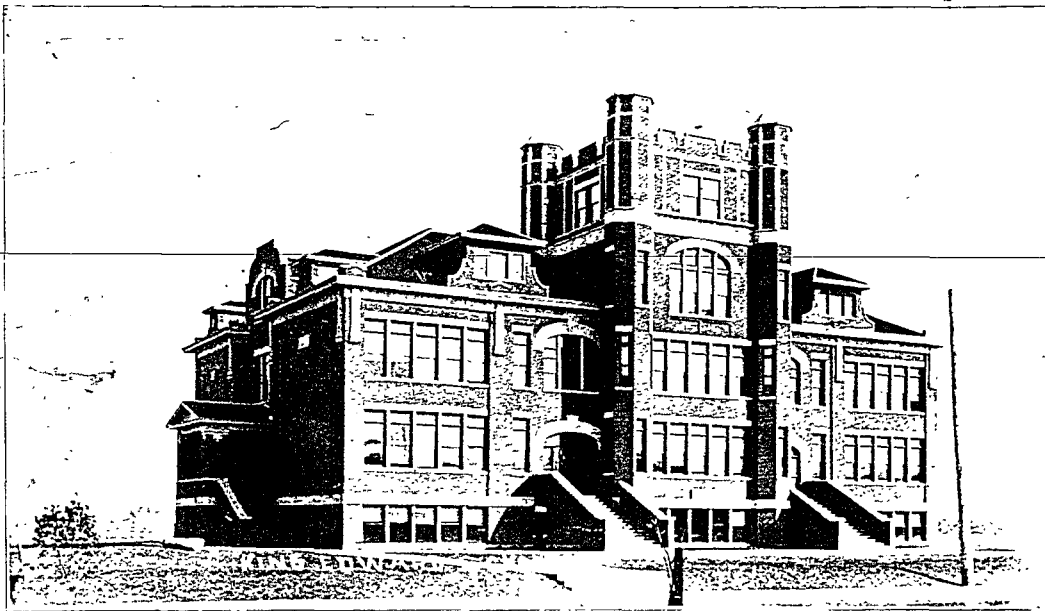
serves an area of over 45,000 square miles, having more than 200 thriving towns and villages on 1686 miles of operating line. The city has a considerable number of manufacturing plants doing a thriving business in various lines. There are two flour mills with a capacity of 1150 barrels. The Quaker Oats Company has chosen Saskatoon as the location of its only plant in western Canada. The Dominion Government is about to construct a grain elevator here at an approximate cost of \$2,000,000. With its immense water power as yet undeveloped and practically unlimited grain at hand, this city is bound to become one of the great milling centers.

There are sixteen banks with local deposits of about \$7,000,000. Clearings in 1912 amounted to \$115,898,477.

The business portion of the city is built of brick, stone and concrete. Excellent building stone is quarried within a short distance.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The high character of the population of Saskatoon has resulted in special attention being given to means of instruction. There are seven public schools. Four more are under construction.



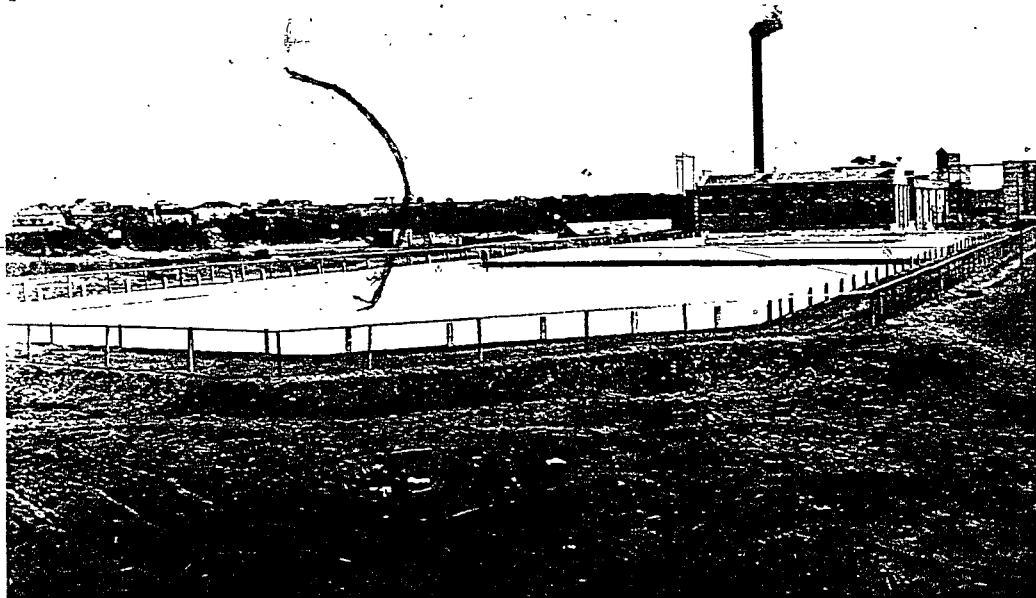
ONE OF SEVEN SCHOOLS WHICH PROVIDE THE VERY BEST INSTRUCTIONS
FOR OVER 3,400 SASKATOON SCHOOL CHILDREN.

This city is the educational center of the Province. There are located here, a Provincial Normal School; a Presbyterian College, Emmanuel College, the first Anglican theological school in Saskatchewan, and an excellent Collegiate Institute. Saskatoon is also the site of Saskatchewan Provincial University, the most important institution of learning in the Province. Its property embraces an area of 1,333 acres immediately adjacent to the city.

The Provincial Government will provide \$20,000,000 for this university, and has already expended more than \$1,250,000 on buildings. The work of the Colleges of Arts and Science commenced in 1909, that of the Agricultural College in charge of an expert formerly with the University of Wisconsin in 1912. Other departments, including Colleges of Law and Medicine, will be established later. With the exception of theological degrees, this university is vested with the sole degree conferring power in Saskatchewan.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Saskatoon is a modern, well-built city. It owns its public utilities, including the water works, the electric light, street railway system, power



FILTRATION PLANT, SASKATOON, SASK.

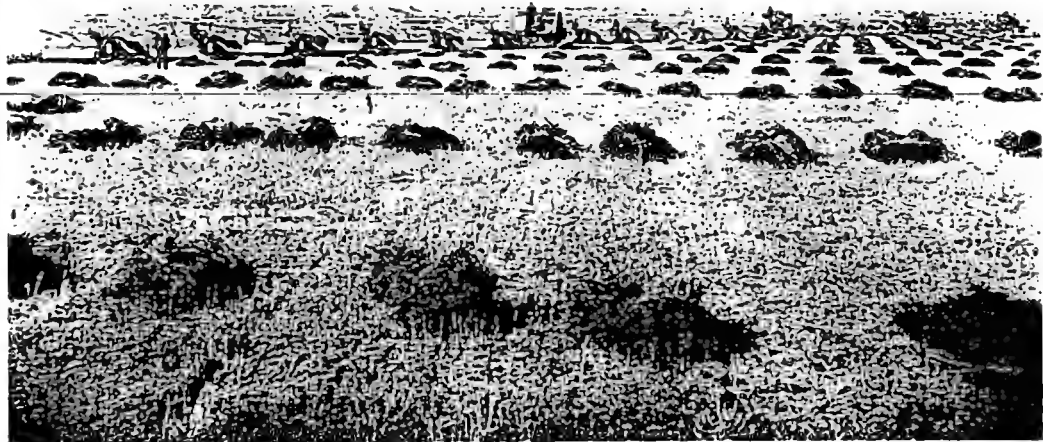
plant and sewer system, all of which are economically and efficiently operated. A very conservative appraisalment of the value of the city's assets has placed them at \$8,520,127.53.

AGRICULTURE

The prosperity of Saskatoon is based on the best foundation in the world, that of agriculture carried on in a fertile country where crop failure is unknown.

The soil is very productive and climatic conditions are extremely favorable. The farming season opens as early as in Ohio. Seeding begins in the latter part of March or first of April. Harvesting begins shortly after the middle of August and continues into September. Threshing is not completed until November.

Only about ten per cent of the area of the reported crop districts of Saskatchewan is under cultivation, but this section has already become an important factor in the world's supply.



FOUR TRACTORS, EACH HAULING SIX EIGHT-FOOT BINDERS, CUTTING IN ALL A SWATH 192 FEET WIDE.
WEITZEN FARM, NEAR RACETOWN, SASKATOON, SASK.

The principal agricultural products of Saskatchewan in 1912 were:

Grain (wheat, oats, barley and flax), 237,278,446 bu.

Potatoes. 6,385,400 " av. 200 bu. per A.

Roots (turnips, mangolds, etc.) 2,979,000 " " 300 " " "

Hay. 1,650,020 tons, av. 1.7 tons per A.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture estimate the 1913 grain crop at 270,670,459 bushels, an increase of 14.1 per cent, as compared with an increase of 11.5 per cent for 1912.

STOCK-RAISING

Stock-raising is a very important industry. The following figures show the increase in numbers since 1901:

	Horses	Milch Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Hogs
Enumerated in 1901.	83,461	56,440	160,613	73,079	27,753
Enumerated in 1912.	592,220	258,235	562,590	128,198	324,880

The value of live stock on the farms in the Province in 1912 was more than \$140,000,000.



SASKATOON SHORTHORNS — THE WINNERS OF EVERY CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE
"SHORTHORN" CLASS AT THE FAMOUS TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Immigration to Saskatchewan has been very rapid during the past few years and is certain to continue. It is difficult to estimate the agricultural production when the Province is fully developed, but it will be enormous, and Saskatoon, from its fortunate position as the geographical and railroad center of the Province cannot fail to become one of the most important cities in the entire Dominion.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN SASKATCHEWAN IN TEN YEARS

Wheat produced in 1903 15,121,015 bu., av. per A. 19.4 bu.

" " " 1912 107,167,700 " " " " 19.9 "

Oats " " 1903 9,164,007 " " " " 32.7 "

" " " 1912 107,619,948 " " " " 44.4 "

Barley " " 1903 665,593 " " " " 24.9 "

" " " 1912 8,319,584 " " " " 31.1 "

Flax " " 1903 285,697 " " " " 9.8 "

" " " 1912 14,171,214 " " " " 12.7 "



ONIONS.

The average annual yield of wheat per acre in Saskatchewan, 1902 to 1912, was 18.4 bu.

The highest average during the same period in the United States was in Nebraska 15.7 bu.

The average for the United States for the same period, 13.7 bu.

The grain produced is of the highest grade. The wheat and oats which took the championships against all the world's competition at the Corn Fair held in Columbus, Ohio, in 1911, were both grown in the district served by Saskatoon. The wheat which took the prize at the New York Land Exposition in 1911, open to the continent, was raised within 40 miles of Saskatoon.

Compare the value of farm products of Saskatchewan, its area and population, with the following States. The statistics of Saskatchewan are taken from the official report of the Department of Agriculture of that Province for 1912 and Dominion Census of 1911. The statistics of the States are taken from United States Census figures, population of 1910, farm statistics of 1909.

	Value of Farm-Products	Area in Acres	Population
Saskatchewan	\$128,343,160	86,826,240	432,492
Mississippi	147,315,621	28,671,680	1,797,114
Alabama	144,287,347	32,818,560	1,138,093
North Carolina	142,890,192	31,293,600	2,206,287
Kentucky	138,973,107	25,715,840	2,289,905
Oklahoma	133,454,405	44,424,960	1,657,155
South Dakota	125,507,249	49,195,520	583,888
Tennessee	120,706,211	26,679,680	2,184,789
Arkansas	119,419,025	33,616,000	1,574,449
Virginia	100,531,157	25,767,680	2,061,612
Louisiana, Florida and Utah com- bined	131,962,652	116,770,560	2,782,358
Oregon and Washington combined	127,967,378	103,963,520	1,814,665
Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Wyo- ming combined	125,070,333	275,716,480	1,646,636

\$900,000

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA, 5% BONDS

Dated July 1, 1913.

Denomination \$1,000, \$500, \$100.

Due July 1, 1943.

Principal and Semi-Annual Interest (January and July 1st. Payable at the New York or London Branch of the Bank of Montreal, at the option of the holder. Bonds are in Coupon Form and may be Registered as to Principal if Desired.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Actual value, estimated		\$65,026,875.00
Assessed valuation, 1913		56,295,217.00
Total bonded debt, including this issue		6,570,415.34
Water works debt	\$566,903.80	
Electric light and power debt	927,400.00	
Street railway debt	700,000.00	
Special assessment debt	992,557.02	
Sinking fund	120,912.63	
		3,307,773.45
Net bonded debt		\$ 3,262,641.89

Population 1912 Census, 27,527.

The City owns Property valued at \$8,520,127.53

These bonds are issued pursuant to a vote of the tax-paying electors of the city to provide funds for improvement and extension of the water works, electric light plant, buildings, sewers, streets and other city property.

In addition to voting for the issue of bonds, the electors at the same time voted for a levy on all the taxable property of the city sufficient in amount to pay the interest and establish a sinking fund for retirement of the bonds at maturity.

The officers whose duty it is to maintain this sinking fund are under bond and by explicit provision of law they are held personally liable for neglecting to provide the requisite funds or for allowing any diversion of same for any purpose.

The validity of the bonds has been certified to by the Provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs, and each bond is countersigned by him. This action renders the bonds incontestable in any court on any ground whatever.

We call your attention to the important features of this city which, in our opinion, should appeal to the most conservative investors when considering the purchase of securities:

1. Its location in the center of a rich agricultural section.
2. The Government, framed and operated on modern business principles.
3. The system of taxation, which encourages improvements and mercantile activity.
4. Remarkable development of wholesaling, manufacturing and banking facilities.
5. Its unusual transportation situation with ten operating railroads.
6. The high class and permanent character of its population.
7. The special attention paid to the education of its future citizens.
8. The prosperity of the surrounding territory served by the city.

Legality approved by J. B. Clarke, K. C., Toronto, Can.; Dillon, Thomson & Clay, New York.

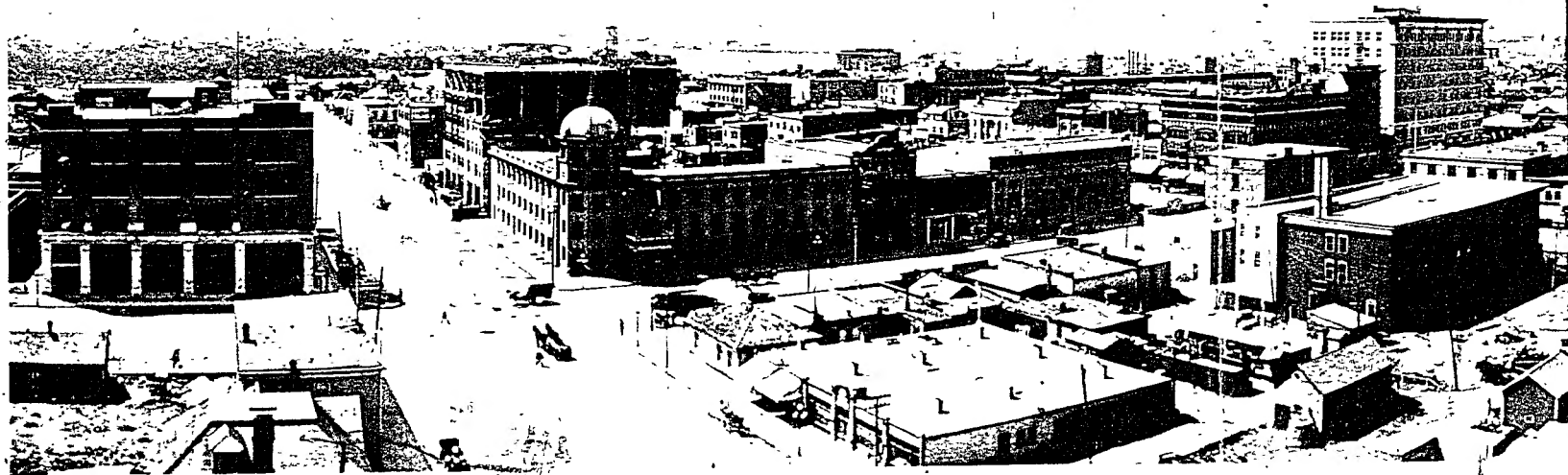
Licensed Dealer No. 4.

Price \$94.50 yielding about 5 3/4 %

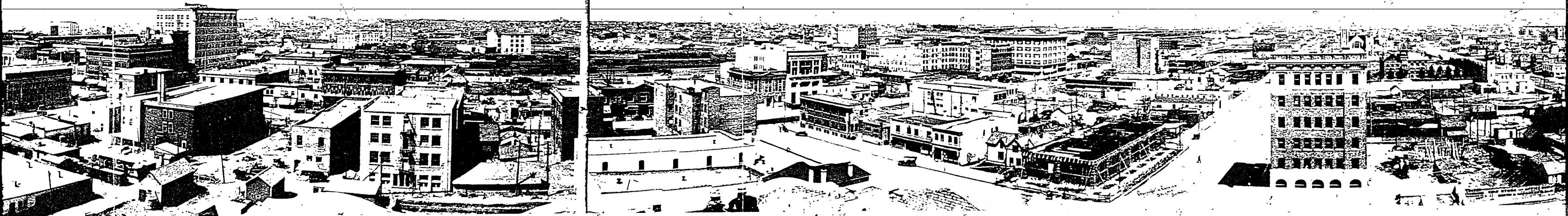
Circular No. 10



A VIEW IN THE RESIDENCE DISTRICT.

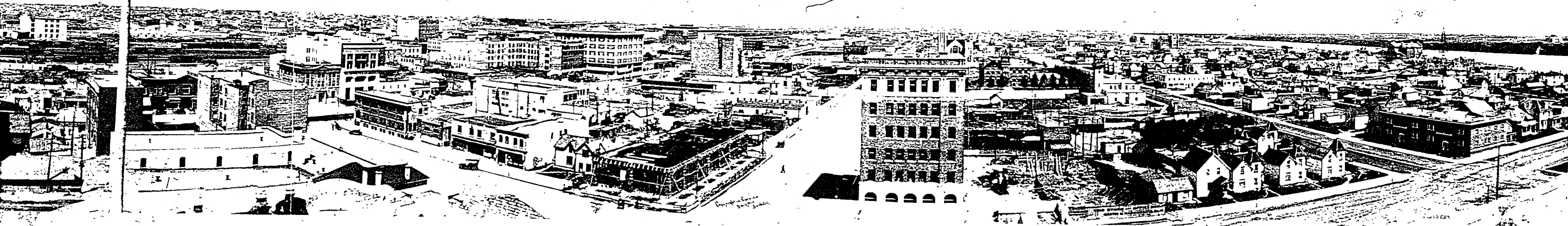


108



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SASKATOON

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BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SASKATOON

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